FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Vol. XV, No. 790

Published Weekly in 2 Sections—Section 1

December 15-21, 1955

PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WORCESTER DEC 23 1955

WORLD AFFAIRS

SOVIET LEADERS

USSR Grants Afghans Loan

A $100 million Soviet economic-aid loan to Afghanistan was announced Dec. 18 by Tass news agency as Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev ended a 4-day visit to Kabul, Afghan capital.

(Bulganin & Khrushchev arrived at Tashkent, Uzbek SSR, Dec. 19 & Moscow Dec. 21 after a month's tour of India, Burma & Afghanistan.) [See p. 407G1]

Economic, Neutrality Accords

The Soviet announcement issued Dec. 18 said the $100 million loan would furnish Afghanistan with a Soviet-organized technical aid program for agriculture, power stations, irrigation, motor repair shops & improvement of Kabul airfield, where the Russians arrived on their visit to Afghanistan Dec. 15.

The USSR & Afghanistan also announced Dec. 18 an agreement to extend their 1931 neutrality & mutual non-aggression agreement for 10 years, with the pact to remain in force on a yearly basis thereafter unless denounced by either country. A joint statement Dec. 18 supported the principles of coexistence, Chinese Communist membership in the UN, "universal disarmament" and an "absolute ban on atomic weapons"—objectives similar to those expressed by India & Burma in joint statements with the Russians. [See pp. 398F2, 406A3]

Afghan Premier Mohammed Daud Khan told a news conference soon after the Russians left Kabul Dec. 19 that the Soviet agreements would not alter Afghanistan's neutrality and that no secret political or military agreements had been signed. He would not say whether Afghanistan expected Soviet arms aid. On arriving at Kabul Dec. 15, Bulganin had praised Afghanistan for "unswervingly adhering to a policy of neutrality."

Bulganin Backs Tribesmen

At a dinner in Kabul Dec. 17, Bulganin supported Afghan demands that 5 million Pathan tribesmen in Western Pakistan be allowed to form an independent state of Pushtoonistan.

(Afghanistan recalled its minister in Karachi Oct. 18 to protest the merger on that date of all provinces, princely states & tribal territories of West Pakistan into a single administrative unit. Pakistan recalled its minister in Kabul Oct 19, and Prime Min. Chaudry Mohammed Ali accused Afghanistan Nov. 19 of "infiltrating agents & saboteurs" into Pakistan. He also accused Afghanistan of "unbridled propaganda of the most vicious sort" in supporting Pathan demands for a plebiscite.) [See p. 123G3]

NATO & MID-EAST

NATO Sees Soviet Threat

The North Atlantic Council (foreign, defense & financial ministers of the 15 NATO nations), which held its regular year-end meeting in Paris Dec. 15-16, said in a final communiqué that it had "reviewed recent provocative moves & declarations by the USSR in the Middle East & Asia."

The council said it recognized "that these tactics, coupled with a continued increase in Soviet military capability, created new problems & a new challenge to the free world" and that "recent developments in the international situation made it more necessary than ever to have closer cooperation" among NATO members.

Plans Parley on Weapons

The council agreed Dec. 15 to hold a special conference in Feb. 1956, when the NATO Standing Group (U.S., Britain & France) would share information on strategy & new weapons, as was requested by the smaller countries Member nations expressed "firm determination" to see that NATO forces were "equipped with the most modern weapons," the Dec. 18 communiqué said.

Air Raid Warning Plan Offered

SHAPE Comdr. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther Dec. 15 proposed a unified air-raid warning system in 4 parts: a northern area including Norway & Denmark; a central area grouped around France; a southern area including Italy, Greece & Turkey; a 4th area consisting of Britain. The radar network's cost was estimated at $45 million. U.S. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson offered U.S aid to finance construction of 3 "pilot" sections of the system, which would include a U.S.-developed "scatter system" to prevent jamming of radio communications to air hq.

Geneva Position Backed

The NATO communiqué Dec. 18 said the council "unanimously welcomed the vigor with which the 3 Western ministers had presented to the 2d Geneva conference the proposals already outlined at previous meetings" of the council [see p. 350C1]. The council "noted with regret" (1) "that the USSR had repudiated the proposal to negotiate on the reunification of Germany through free elections, in spite of the directive agreed at the first Geneva conference; (2) that the USSR was opposed to any effective system for the control of armaments . . .; (3) that the USSR had given proof of its fear & hostility with regard to the free exchange of information between the people of the USSR & the free world."

U.S. State Secy. Dulles, on his return to Washington Dec. 18, said smaller NATO countries had "backed us up 100%" on positions taken at the 2d Geneva conference, and NATO was "on firmer ground than ever before." [See p. 407F1]

European Atom Pool Discussed

While in Paris, Dulles spoke Dec. 17 with Jean Monnet about a Monnet-sponsored plan for creation of a European pool of nuclear resources as a major aim of Monnet's Action Com. for a U.S. of Europe. formation of which was announced by Monnet Oct. 13. The pool would be similar to the European Coal & Steel Community, which Monnet planned & formerly headed. Dulles was reported to have endorsed the nuclear proposal. [See p. 191F3]

West to Aid Nile Dam

The U.S. & Britain told Egypt Dec. 17 that they would finance the start of the $1.3 billion Aswan High Dam Project, which was expected to take at least 15 yrs. to complete. The U.S. &

Week in Headlines

International

Soviet aid to Afghanistan announced as Red leaders ended tour of South Asia.

NATO Council reviewed arms needs, Red moves in Mid-East & Africa; U.S., Britain offered aid to Egypt on major Nile dam project.

Syria asked UN sanctions against Israel over raid.

Jordan reshuffled Cabt. after riots against METO pact.

UN Assembly adjourned after splitting Security Council term between Yugoslavia, Philippines.

United States

President authorized by doctors to increase work in January.

More funds for foreign aid, guided missiles planned in new budget.

Kefauver announced candidacy for Dem. Presidential nomination.

Ford disclosed financial status.

ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll.
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMER, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

Britain would, "subject to legislative authority," consider granting "further support toward financing the later stages to supplement World Bank financing," the State Dept. said.

First-phase details were drawn up in Washington Dec. 16 by U. S. State Undersecy. Herbert Hoover Jr., British Amb.-to-U. S. Sir Roger Makins, World Bank Pres. Eugene R. Black & Egyptian Finance Min. Abdel Moneim el Kaissouni, who left Washington Dec. 17 for Cairo via London. [See p. 383G1]

The U. S. & Britain reportedly offered Egypt an initial $70 million grant of which the U. S. would contribute $56 million, Britain $14 million in blocked sterling (money Britain owed Egypt for goods & services during & since World War II). This would be used to build 3 coffer dams, foundations of the main dam & the boring of 7 tunnels, each more than a mile long. Completion of the coffer dams alone would allow controlled irrigation of 700,000 acres now watered only when the Nile overflowed & 500,000 acres now receiving no water at all. The World Bank had not yet made a firm commitment on the project.

Soviet Amb.-to-Egypt Daniel S. Solod said in Cairo Dec. 18 that the USSR intended to help in the project "unless there is something in Egypt's agreement with the West which specifically excludes us." (Solod disclosed Dec. 17 he would return to Moscow to head the Middle East desk in the foreign ministry.) [See p. 342C3]

U. S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told his news conference Dec. 20 that "this dam is something which goes back 2 years and more, and is not attributable at all to the Soviet proposal."

Western Powers Unify Policies

An agreement to coordinate Western policies to meet Soviet penetration in the Middle East was reached in Paris Dec. 15 by Dulles, British Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan & French Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay, who were attending the North Atlantic Council meeting. [See p. 413C2]

Syria Asks Israeli Sanctions

Syrian delegate Ahmed Shukairy urged the UN Security Council Dec. 16 to impose economic sanctions against Israel for the Israeli attack on Syria Dec. 11 [see p. 407E3]. Shukairy also questioned Israel's fitness for UN membership. "Israel has untied herself from the law of nations," he said, and a condemnatory UN resolution would be "no remedy against Israel."

Israeli delegate Abba S. Eban replied that Israel had raided Syria after a year of "persistent" Syrian attacks on Israeli fishing boats on Lake Tiberias (Sea of Galilee), which "lies within Israeli territory" and where Syria "has no political or geographical status." Eban quoted an Israeli communiqué of Dec. 11 which said the Israeli raid was made "to silence the batteries responsible" for an attack on Israeli fishing boats Dec. 10 "and to insure the security of Israeli citizens engaged in their lawful occupations." Eban said: "Either peaceful activity on the lake would have to be stopped in deference to Syrian guns, or Syrian guns would become silent in order that the conditions for work & development might be restored."

10 of the 11 Security Council members (Brazil was scheduled to speak later) criticized Israel Dec. 16 for the raid. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. expressed the "shock" of the U.S. Govt., which opposed "such acts of military violence." Regardless of whether or not there were provocations, he said, "the UN have undertaken not to resort to the use of force in the settlement of their disputes. Israel has specifically undertaken not to resort to force."

Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev criticized Israel in harsher terms than the U.S., Britain or France. He said the Council should take steps to forestall recurrences. The Council deferred action pending a report from the UN truce chief in Palestine, Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns of Canada.

Burns Criticizes Israel

In his report Dec. 21, Burns called the Israeli raid "a deliberate violation" of the Syrian-Israeli armistice agreement of 1949. "Such actions may well produce a violent reaction by the . . . attacked country, and what had been conceived as a limited raid develops into full-scale hostilities," Burns warned. "In the present atmosphere of tension & military activity, this possibility must be faced."

Burns suggested an informal arrangement under which Israeli police boats that protected fishing vessels would keep a "certain distance" from Syrian guns. He said that the Syrian firing on Dec. 10 was directed at a patrol boat and that no fishing vessels were fired upon since the fishing season began in November. He reported that 56 Syrians & 6 Israelis were killed in the Israeli raid Dec. 11.

Nasser Warns Israel

Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser sent a personal letter to UN Secy.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld Dec. 15, warning that further Israeli attacks on Arab countries would force Egypt "to take matters into her own hands." Egypt would "not hesitatate to use her land, sea & air forces to insure her security & maintain peace in the area, as the Security Council has shown itself incompetent to prevent repeated occurrences of such incidents," Nasser said. He listed 6 incidents starting with the Israeli attack on Gaza Feb. 28. [See p. 66F3]

Nasser accused Israel of a "barbarous attack" on civilians as well as military positions Dec. 11. He said that future attacks on Syria or Egypt would bring "immediate retaliation" which would be "joint, not individual."

Israel Reviews Record

An Israeli White Paper Dec. 21 listed 55 Israeli & Zionist statements of good will toward the Arab nations since 1947. But the Arabs had maintained a "continuous posture of defiance & intransigence," the paper said.

Israeli Forgn. Min. Moshe Sharett told U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles Dec. 6 that Israel was willing to discuss some "minor mutual adjustments" of borders, but that Israel took an "irrevocable stand" against making territorial concessions. Sharett told newsmen later that he had told Dulles he saw no improvement of peace prospects in the Middle East, but "if there is willingness on the Arab side then there will be peace." (Sharett returned to Israel Dec. 19.) [See p. 376E1]

Israeli sources in Washington disclosed Dec. 19 that Israel, in response to U.S. State Dept. urging, had recapitulated previous offers of concessions to draw up a 7-point peace plan:

- Israel would open natural lines of communication between Egypt & Lebanon to all forms of Arab traffic.
- Jordan would be offered a free port at Haifa, transit rights across Israel.
- Israel would consider establishment of communications across the Negev desert between Egypt & Jordan.
- Arab planes could fly across Israel.
- Israel would compensate Arab refugees for property left behind in Israel.
- Israel would join in unified development of the Jordan & Yarmuk valleys.
- Israel would accept minor frontier adjustments.

Jordanians Oppose METO Pact

Jordanian Premier Said el Mufti resigned Dec. 14 after 4 ministers quit his Cabinet in protest against British insistence that Jordan join the Baghdad (METO) Pact to get continued British arms aid. The British conditions had been presented by Gen. Sir Gerald Templer, Imperial General Staff Chief, during week-long talks in Amman (through Dec. 14) on continuation of economic aid & Britain's annual subsidy of £11 million ($30.8 million) to Jordan's 20,000-man Arab Legion.

Jordanian King Hussein asked Deputy Premier Hazzah Mahali to form a new Cabinet Dec. 14. Pro-Western Mahali was expected to bring Jordan into the pact. But public anti-pact demonstrations broke out almost immediately, a general strike was held in Amman (Jordanian capital) Dec. 17, and crowds stormed the Turkish Consulate in the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem Dec. 19. (Turkey & Iraq were the original pact signatories.) [See p. 66D3]

King Hussein agreed Dec. 19 to Mahali's request to dissolve Parliament in preparation for elections based on the METO issue, and Mahali resigned same day to make way for a caretaker Govt. Senate Pres. & ex-Premier Ibrahim Hashim was sworn in as caretaker Premier Dec. 21.

Anti-pact demonstrators tore down

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1955 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

a U.S. flag outside the U.S. Consulate in the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem Dec. 20 after funerals for 3 persons killed by Arab Legionnaires in the Dec. 19 demonstrations. A flag was ripped Dec. 20 from the French Consulate in Amman. It was estimated that 10 persons had been killed & 100 injured during nation-wide rioting in the previous 5 days.

(Iran rejected Dec. 5 Soviet protests against Iran's entry into the Baghdad Pact, declaring that Iran's membership was "essential to Iran's prosperity" and Russia's protest was "interference in Iran's internal affairs" [see p. 390B2]. Awni Khalidy, permanent Iraqi representative to the UN, announced Dec. 15 that he had been named METO Secy-General.) [See p. 382D3]

UNITED NATIONS

Yugoslavia Wins Council Seat

The UN Gen. Assembly in New York ended its 10th session with a special meeting Dec. 20 called to approve a pre-arranged compromise ending a 2-mo. deadlock on Security Council membership. Yugoslavia was elected on the 36th ballot to succeed Turkey in a non-permanent position on the 11-member Council beginning Jan. 1, 1956, with the understanding that Yugoslavia would resign after one year to allow the Philippines to serve the 2d year of the 2-year term.

The compromise had been rejected by the Assembly Dec. 16 (its originally scheduled adjournment date) when presented by Assembly Pres. José Maza of Chile, who had determined that Yugoslavia should serve first by drawing its name out of a box while blindfolded. The U. S. & Britain favored the plan, but 17 nations, including the USSR, France & Latin American nations, denounced the idea of settling a UN deadlock by drawing lots. Maza said unusual circumstances called for unusual measures, and he offered to accept the "moral responsibility" involved.

Clash over 1946 Agreement

In the first ballot for Security Council membership Oct. 14, the Assembly had elected Cuba (53 votes) & Australia (42 votes) to succeed Brazil & New Zealand. Poland received 34 votes, the Philippines 33 (39 were required). The Philippines came within one vote of election during 3 run-off ballots that followed the first Oct. 14. Poland dropped its bid after its vote fell to 20. Yugoslavia received 25 & 28 votes respectively in the 5th & 6th ballots while the Philippines received 30 & 29.

U. S. support of the Philippines was criticized Oct. 13 by chief Soviet delegate Vasily V. Kuznetsov as a violation of the Big 5 "gentlemen's agreement" of 1946 to reserve one place on the Security Council for an East European country. Polish delegate Julius Katz-Suchy cited this agreement & the "spirit of Geneva" in seeking Assembly support Oct. 12, but U. S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. said the 1946 agreement applied only to the first year's elections.* As between the Philippines & Poland, Lodge said, "there can be no doubt as to which has contributed & will contribute the most to the maintenance of peace & security." He pointed out that no Far Eastern country ever had held one of the temporary Council seats.

After 12 ballots failed to end the deadlock, the U. S. announced support Nov. 7 of a plan (reportedly devised by Belgian Forgn. Min. Paul-Henri Spaak) to rotate the disputed seat between Asia & Eastern Europe, with the Philippines to be elected first. Britain, which supported Yugoslavia's candidacy on the basis of the 1946 agreement, opposed the rotation plan.

The Yugoslav-Philippine deadlock set a UN record Nov. 8, when nine ballots brought the total to 21. (Greece defeated Byelorussia on the 19th ballot in 1951 [see Vol. XI, p. 402K]). 8 more ballots on Dec. 6 brought a threat from Assembly Pres. Maza to lock up the Assembly until some candidate won the required ⅔ majority.

Compromise Ends Session

Despite arguments against ending the deadlock by drawing lots, Maza put his plan to a vote Dec. 16; Yugoslavia received 34 votes, Philippines 19, and 6 protest votes went to nations that were not candidates. With other UN business finished that day, the Assembly adjourned until Dec. 20, when Maza's plan was adopted by 43 votes out of 70.

The Assembly was scheduled to meet again Sept. 18, 1956 unless plans were changed to avoid meeting during the U. S. Presidential election campaign.

UN council members as of Jan. 1, 1956:
Security Council—Australia, Belgium, China, Cuba, France, Iran, Peru, USSR, United Kingdom, U.S., Yugoslavia.
Economic & Social Council — Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Indonesia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, USSR, United Kingdom, U.S., Yugoslavia. (The Gen. Assembly elected Canada & Indonesia Oct. 19 and Brazil & Greece Oct. 20 to replace Australia, India, Turkey & Venezuela. The U.S. & Yugoslavia were reelected Oct. 19.)
Trusteeship Council—Australia, Belgium, Burma, China, France, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Italy, New Zealand, Syria, USSR, United Kingdom, U.S. (The Gen. Assembly elected Guatemala to succeed El Salvador and reelected Syria Oct. 20.)

RESUME OF ASSEMBLY SESSION:

Administrative Tribunal—The Assembly Nov. 8 approved, 33 to 17 (9 abstentions), a resolution providing for review, in certain cases, of UN Administrative Tribunal decisions. (UNESCO decided Nov. 25 to compensate U.S. employes who were dismissed for not appearing before a U.S. loyalty board.) [See p. 368C2]

Algeria & Morocco—The Assembly postponed consideration of these items after France walked out when the Assembly voted to discuss Algeria. [See p. 390F3]

Atomic Energy—The Assembly Dec. 3 approved, 58 to 0, establishment of an Intl. Com. on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The commission was to hold its first meeting in Washington Jan. 23, 1956 [see p. 374D2]. The Assembly unanimously approved Dec. 3 a U.S. resolution for collection & distribution of information on radiation. It rejected amendments to include non-UN members, such as Red China. [See p. 263E2]

Budget—A record 1956 budget of $48,566,350 was adopted after its approval Dec. 13 by the Administrative & Budgetary Com. [See p. 270E2]

Charter Review—The Assembly Nov. 21 approved in principle (43-6 with 9 abstentions) a conference of member states to review the Charter, but the Assembly postponed setting a date until the 1957 session. Opposition to Charter review was led by the Soviet bloc, which said that charter revisions were intended to change the veto rules. [See Vol. XIV, p. 19A3]

Cyprus—Discussion shelved. [See p. 319D3]

Disarmament—The Gen. Assembly Dec. 16 approved, 56-7 with no abstentions, a resolution on disarmament which coupled Pres. Eisenhower's "open sky" proposals with Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin's proposal for ground inspectors at strategic points. The resolution was sponsored by the U.S. Britain, France & Canada as a first step toward disarmament. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. said Dec. 16 Assembly approval "alone justifies our existence & that of the UN." Chief Soviet delegate Vasily V. Kuznetsov said the resolution "failed really to undertake disarmament" and "leaves us where we were." [See pp. 373E1, 382D1]

Human Rights—A consolidated program of advisory services was established, and the Assembly decided that draft international covenants would again be considered in 1956. [See Vol. XIII, p. 109B]

Libya—The UN tribunal set up by the Assembly in 1950 to settle economic disputes between Libya & Italy was abolished. Italy & Libya announced agreement Nov. 25 on a joint arbitration commission to succeed the tribunal. [See Vol. XI, p. 275M]

Membership—The Assembly admitted 16 nations as new UN members. [See p. 405B1]

(The USSR cast its 3d Security Council veto against Japan's entrance Dec. 15, when it opposed a U.S. resolution recommending that Japan be considered for membership in 1956. A Soviet proposal to include a recommendation for Outer Mongolia was defeated. Action on a British resolution noting that Japan was qualified for UN membership & expressing hope that Japan would be admitted "soon" was put off until Dec. 21, when the threat of another Soviet veto caused British delegate Sir Pierson Dixon to move for indefinite postponement of the issue in the Security Council. Assembly Pres. José Maza of Chile told newsmen Dec. 20 that admission of 16 new members required enlargement of the Security, Trusteeship & Economic & Social Councils.)

Refugees—The Assembly unanimously approved a resolution (passed 38-0 in the Special Political Com. Nov. 30) for continuation of the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees and called on governments to contribute to the agency. Support also was asked for the UN's $16 million program for final settlement within

* Poland was the first nation elected to the contested seat, followed by Ukraine, Yugoslavia (then opposed by the USSR), Greece & Turkey.

4 years of refugee problems caused by World War II. [See Vol. XIV, p. 430G2]

South Africa—The Assembly ended its study of S. African racial policies Dec. 6, when a resolution to continue a 3-man commission on South African segregation failed by one vote to win a ⅔ majority. 33 nations favored continuing the commission, 17 were opposed, 9 abstained. A Costa Rican proposal to resume discussion of the South African issue in the 1956 session also failed to win a ⅔ vote: 27 for, 15 against, 15 abstentions. South African Forgn. Min. Eric H. Louw said in Johannesburg Dec. 7 that dropping of the South African discussion "opens the door" for South Africa's return to the UN in 1956 [see p. 368B1]. The Assembly Dec. 14 approved a resolution urging India & South Africa to negotiate their differences over the treatment of Indians in South Africa & report to the 1956 session on any progress [see p. 107C3]. Further investigation of South-West Africa was approved by the Assembly Dec. 3. The Trusteeship Com. Nov. 4 had approved 3 resolutions criticizing South Africa for failing in its obligations as trustee nation in South-West Africa. South Africa denied Oct. 31 that it had incorporated the area. [See Vol. XIV, 286E3]

Togoland—The Assembly Dec. 15 recommended, 42-7 (11 abstentions), that Britain organize a UN-sponsored plebiscite in British Togoland in the spring of 1956 to determine whether the territory should be joined with an independent Gold Coast or continue under UN trusteeship. [See Vol. XIII, p. 142P]

Underdeveloped Areas—The Assembly unanimously approved Dec. 9 a resolution in favor of creating a special UN fund from which grants & loans would be made to underdeveloped countries for improvements (roads, health facilities, etc.) not possible through investment of foreign capital. [See Vol. XIII, p. 340C1-A2]

West New Guinea—A resolution expressed hope that negotiations recently opened in The Hague between the Netherlands & Indonesia would reach a settlement. [See p. 330A3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

To Increase Work in January

Dr. Paul Dudley White, Boston heart specialist, examined Pres. Eisenhower at the President's Gettysburg farm Dec. 17 and then told newsmen the President's recovery was "excellent & encouraging." White said he was recommending a 2-week trip South after Christmas so that Mr. Eisenhower might get physical exercise. White suggested that the President might "resume pretty much his full job" by Jan. 9 and that a mid-February examination—after 4 weeks of a full work load—should show how complete his recovery was.

White said he had voted for Mr. Eisenhower in 1952 "and I will vote for him again, I think," if the President decided to seek a 2d term. But he stressed that "we doctors can only advise the President medically; he must make his own decision" about a 2d term. White said he did not "think the Presidency was responsible for his coronary thrombosis." He said experience indicated that Mr. Eisenhower was only "a little" likely to have another attack because "a majority" of coronary thrombosis patients had no 2d attack.

According to White: The President might be able to play full rounds of golf by spring; "with average luck & common sense, it is possible for the President to live for years and be fully active"; there was no evidence of heart enlargement, "coronary insufficiency" or "weakness of the heart muscle"; no "special surgery" was recommended since "nature is doing a good job"; Mr. Eisenhower had been "out of danger" since about 3 weeks after his attack. [See p. 408A-E1]

New Hampshire Pledge Denied

Presidential Press Secy. James C. Hagerty Dec. 15 denied a report that a top White House aide had assured New Hampshire Republicans that Mr. Eisenhower would not announce before the Mar. 13 N. H. primary that he would not run. [See p. 408A2]

(GOP Gov. Goodwin J. Knight of California announced Dec. 20 that he was starting plans for election in the June primary of Republican Natl. Convention delegates pledged to Pres. Eisenhower. "We are proceeding . . . on the assumption that Pres. Eisenhower will accept renomination," Knight said. He said the delegation would be pledged to himself as a "favorite son" candidate if the President decided not to seek reelection or if Mr. Eisenhower failed to announce his candidacy in time for delegates to be pledged openly to him.) [See p. 352B3]

(House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. said in an MBS radio interview Dec. 19 that he was sure Pres. Eisenhower would run because "he will not fail his country when they call upon him." He agreed that "no man is indispensable" but called Mr. Eisenhower "extremely valuable" because he had the confidence of a majority of the people in the U.S. & the rest of the free world.) [See pp. 408F1, 399G1-F2]

Nelson Rockefeller Resigns

Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 19 accepted the resignation, effective Dec. 31, of Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller as his special assistant for psychological strategy. Rockefeller, 47 July 8, was to return to active work in Rockefeller family financial affairs. He quit the Govt. after intermittently holding federal jobs without accepting salary since 1940, but he agreed to remain as chairman of the President's 3-man Advisory Com. on Govt. Org. It was reported that Rockefeller, Vice Pres. Nixon & Harold E. Stassen had been leaders in a Govt. group seeking to broaden economic aid to underdeveloped countries but that they had been defeated by a faction headed by State Undersecy. Herbert Hoover Jr. Rockefeller was said to have been a leader in developing Pres. Eisenhower's proposals for an atomic "peace" ship & for U.S.-USSR mutual aerial inspection of military facilities. [See pp. 233C1, 220G3; Vol. XIV, 423C2]

Lee 'Ousted' as CAA Chief

Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 10 accepted the resignation of Frederick Billings Lee, 49, Vermont Republican, as administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Admin. The President simultaneously gave a recess appointment to Deputy CAA Admin. Charles J. Lowen Jr., 40, Denver Republican, to succeed Lee in the $15,000-a-yr. post.

Lee informed the President in one of 2 resignation letters that Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks had asked him to quit because of "lack of satisfactory working relations between his office & me." [See Vol XIII p. 77C]

Earlier Dec. 10 Chrmn. Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.) of the Senate Commerce Com. had urged in a telegram to Chrmn. A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.) of an aviation subcommittee that Monroney investigate reports of pressure to make Lee quit.

Monroney, agreeing to investigate, said Dec. 12 that Lee's forced resignation was part of "an attempt by the Commerce Dept.'s ground-minded clique," headed by Weeks & Commerce Undersecy. Louis S. Rothschild, "to seize control of all civil aviation." (Monroney said Weeks & Rothschild also had blocked the reappointment of ex-Sen. Josh Lee [D., Okla.] as a CAB member. Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 8 had given a 6-yr. recess appointment to Fed. Maritime Board member G. Joseph Minetti, a N. Y. Democrat, to replace Josh Lee in the $15,000-a-yr. post Dec. 31.) [See p. 28D-E1]

Frederick Lee's impending "ouster" had been protested Dec. 8 by the 50,000-member Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn. in a letter to Asst.-to-the-President Sherman Adams. Charles Parker, exec. director of the Natl. Aviation Trades Assn., demanded Dec. 11 an investigation of the "ouster." Rothschild said Dec. 12 that "neither political consideration nor malice is involved." He said "someone better suited in leadership & talent was required."

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower declared in a radio-TV address from the office of the president of Gettysburg College Dec. 18 that "this Christmas is . . . brighter in its background and its promise [of peace] for the future than any we have known in recent years." He then opened Washington's annual "Pageant of Peace" by pressing a telegraph key which lit a large Christmas tree in the Ellipse, a park behind the south portico of the White House. [See Vol. XIV, p. 423A-C1] . . . Mr. Eisenhower flew back to Washington Dec. 20 after 5 weeks of work & recuperation at his Gettysburg farm. [See p. 376G2-E3] . . . Pres. Eisenhower's 4th grandchild, a girl (to be

named Mary Jean), was born Dec. 21 to Mrs. John S. Eisenhower, wife of the President's son, at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington. [See Vol. XII, p. 224P] . . . Presidential Press Secy. Hagerty announced Dec. 17 that Italian Pres. Giovanni Gronchi would visit the U.S. Feb. 28-Mar. 1 on Pres. Eisenhower's invitation. [See p. 349E3] . . . Hagerty announced Dec. 21 that Mr. Eisenhower would resume his weekly press conferences when he "gets back in the regular routine of his office." His last press conference had been held Aug. 4 before his vacation & heart attack. [See p. 264D3]

BUDGET

Foreign Aid Increase Planned

State Secy. John Foster Dulles confirmed at a press conference Dec. 20 that the Eisenhower Admin. expected to ask Congress for about $4.9 billion for foreign aid in fiscal 1957. This compared with $2.7 billion appropriated for foreign aid in the current fiscal year (fiscal 1956). The 1957 request would consist of some $1.9 billion for economic & $3 billion for military aid as compared with about $1.7 billion for economic & $1 billion for military aid appropriated this year.

Dulles said, however, that actual foreign aid spending (as differentiated from appropriations) would increase by only about $200 million—from $4.2 billion in fiscal 1956 to $4.4 billion in fiscal 1957. The entire increase was for economic aid. Military aid expenditures were to remain at about $3 billion, but economic aid spending was to rise from $1.7 billion to $1.9 billion.

Dulles said spending for both economic & military aid "will need to go on for a considerable period of time at about the present level."

Dulles said the $200 million economic aid increase would consist of: (a) $100 million for "a flexible Presidential fund for use in the Near & Middle East"; (b) $100 million for "the Far East flexible Presidential fund" to which Congress this year had granted only $100 million of the President's original $200 million request [see p. 257E2]. U.S. grants to Egypt for construction of the Aswan dam would amount to $15-$20 million a year and come from the Near East fund. [See p. 413G3]

Dulles Dubious on Soviet Aid

Dulles indicated that the 1957 U.S. foreign aid program was not a reaction to "reported offers by the Soviet Union of economic aid in different parts of the world" [see p. 407B2]. He said the figures were about the same as those contemplated before the meetings in Geneva.

As for Soviet aid offers, Dulles said: The U.S. "seeks no monopoly in rendering economic assistance. We welcome any grants of economic aid which invigorates less-developed countries and makes them more free & more independent. . . . If the Soviet Union were to follow our example [in giving such aid],* that would be gratifying. Imitation is the sincerest flattery. But there is likely to be a question as to whether the Soviet really seeks to promote the vigorous independence of free nations. That question arises because of the long Soviet record in absorbing other countries. . . . We hope that Soviet economic aid is not offered as a Trojan horse to penetrate & then take over independent countries." [See p. 407F1]

Increase Causes Controversy

Dulles labeled as a "genuine misunderstanding" the impression gained by some Congressional leaders at the Dec. 13 White House conference [see p. 408C2] that the Admin. expected to request only $2.7 billion for foreign aid in fiscal 1957. This impression, he indicated, might have been due to confusion of the terms "expenditure" & "appropriation."

According to Dulles' explanation: $2.7 billion was appropriated for foreign aid in fiscal 1956. Congress members might have thought a similar sum would be requested for 1957 because of Admin. assurance that foreign aid expenditures would continue at about the 1956 rate. Military aid expenditures for fiscal 1956, however, had been budgeted at $1½ billion above appropriations because the Admin. intended to spend that much from "carry-over" funds — money appropriated but unspent in previous years. It was necessary to ask for new appropriations that would become "carry-over" funds because many military items took years to build and had to be ordered in advance. The "military backlog" built up over past years was "pretty well used up," and increased appropriations were necessary to keep the "pipeline" full. [See p. 257D2]

(Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said later Dec. 20 that military aid "carry-over" funds had dropped from $8.588 billion in fiscal 1953 to $6.334 billion on June 30, 1955 and were expected to decline to $4.7-$4.8 billion by June 30, 1956.

(Admin. officials disclosed Dec. 20: The high rate of military aid was due to a decision to give the U.S.' allies costly, modern weapons. The President approved this program at a Natl. Security Council meeting at Camp David, Md. Dec. 8. He also rejected suggestions of some Admin. advisers for a less-ambitious "pipeline" program.) [See p. 408A3]

Rep. John Taber (R., N.Y.) denied Dec. 20 that the Congressional leaders had been told at the White House meeting that increased foreign aid appropriations would be needed. He said that, according to his notes of the meeting, they had been told $2.703 billion would be asked.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.), on hearing advance reports of the foreign aid increase, charged Dec. 19 that "somebody in the Admin. has broken faith with Republican & Democratic leaders" who attended the White House briefing. He speculated that the Admin. had "panicked" as a result of Soviet aid offers.

Chrmn. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) of the Senate Finance Com. said Dec. 20 that he would fight the increase because he opposed "the general principle of piling up unexpended balances." "Congress has lost all control of the money in these unexpended balances and they ought to be tapered off," Byrd declared. [See p. 35E3]

Sen. William Langer (R., N.D.) said Dec. 17 that he was "100% against" any foreign aid increase. "We could much better use these funds for roads, veterans, public health or increasing old-age benefits," he declared. "That $5 billion is 4 times as much aid" as in all farm programs.

* U.S. foreign aid grants & loans between July 1, 1945 & June 30, 1955 totaled $51,336,208,000. In addition, $48½ billion in lend-lease aid was granted during World War II. [See p. 329G1]

U.S. Debt at New Peak

The national debt rose to a record $280,613,954,669 Dec. 15, the Treasury disclosed Dec. 20. The previous peaks had been $280,268,242,260 Oct. 11, 1955 and $279,213,558,897 Feb. 28, 1946. [See p. 329G1]

$1 Billion for Missiles

Defense Secy. Wilson told reporters Dec. 20 that the $35½ billion military budget for fiscal 1957 would provide for expenditure of a record $1 billion for development & production of guided missiles. This compared with $750 million budgeted for such weapons this year. Wilson predicted that the "ultimate weapon," an intercontinental ballistic missile (IBM) with a nuclear bomb as a warhead, might be achieved in 5 years. [See pp. 225B3, 169E2, 109C3]

Wilson said the military budget would propose an increase by 50,000 in the over-all military manpower ceiling, which was scheduled under previous plans to be reduced from the current 2,922,000 to 2,850,000 by June 30, 1956. [See p. 344B1]

Wilson said the budget also would provide for: (a) the world's first atomic-powered surface warship, a vessel of about cruiser size but not a carrier; (b) funds for continued development of an atomic engine for a warplane; (c) increased funds for research & development. Wilson conceded that some of the $1 billion increase over fiscal 1956 spendings would be eaten up by higher wages & materials costs. [See p. 408E2]

Wilson said the request for obligational authority (authority to negotiate contracts for future delivery as distinguished from current spending) would total $35 billion, up $2 billion over fiscal 1956.

Health & Education Plans

Health-Edctn.-Welfare Secy. Marion B. Folsom disclosed in a press conference Dec. 20 that the President, in separate messages to Congress, planned to ask for:

(a) A 25%-30% increase in medical research funds (fiscal 1956 expenditures were budgeted at $97,800,000), a program of federal grants for construction of medical schools & for training of medical school personnel. [See pp. 411F1, 385F-G3]

(b) A "considerable increase" in the Admin.'s previous $200 million program of direct aid to states for building schools. [See pp. 402B3, 385G3, 264F1, 216D2]

Kefauver Announces Candidacy

Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) announced at a press conference at the Willard Hotel in Washington Dec. 16 his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He said he would enter the June 5 California primary, a contest already entered by Adlai E. Stevenson, the only other self-proclaimed seeker of the Democratic nomination. [See p. 296F1]

(Stevenson said in Chicago Dec. 16: "Sen. Kefauver is an esteemed friend, and I say, 'Come on in, the water's fine.'") [See p. 377E1]

Kefauver, 52 last July 26, said ex-Pres. Truman & most of those in charge of the convention machinery had assured him they would put no "hurdles in my way." He disclaimed interest in the Vice Presidency.

Among views Kefauver expressed:

Foreign Policy—In relations with Western Europe, "I firmly believe in a policy of closer cooperation, on economic, cultural & political levels, as well as on the purely military level. In the Middle East, my policy always has been one of assistance to those peoples who are now striving to better the lot of the average man. . . . In Latin America, it should be our goal to increase our economic & technical assistance. . . . The door [should] always be open to all genuine approaches for a peaceful world, no matter what the source."

Commenting on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's charge Dec. 13 that Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru & Yugoslav Pres. Tito were "aides & allies of communism": "I had the opportunity of visiting with both [Kefauver said]. . . . While I regret extremely that they are not fully on the side of the West, I certainly think that their attitude . . . & their influence in the world, from our viewpoint, is much more favorable & helpful than if they were behind the Iron Curtain. . . . I would hope . . . we could keep on working terms with them because I'd rather have them in a so-called neutralist position than completely on the other side."

"I think it in our national interest that we let all the nations . . . know that we are not going to sit idly by and see a brave little democracy [Israel] suffer aggression and be pushed into the sea. . . . If there is going to be an unbalance of arms by virtue of the sale of arms to Egypt, . . . [we] should make it possible for Israel to secure arms to defend herself." [See p. 384E2, B-D3]

Civil Rights—The Emmett Till case "was a horrible & terrible murder . . . and I think it is a terrible thing that nobody has been brought to account for it" [see p. 412E2]. He (Kefauver) would support a federal anti-lynching law. He felt that all citizens, "regardless of their race or creed or background or religion, shou'd have [full] . . . equality of opportunity . . . in education, politics, participation in Govt. & in every other respect." The Supreme Court decision on public school desegregation "is the law of the land." It was "high time" that "thoughtful & intelligent people of both races" should get together to help implement the decision.

Names Campaign Aides

Kefauver Dec. 20 appointed F. Joseph (Jiggs) Donohue, a Washington lawyer, as his campaign chairman. He named ex-Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath as chairman of his executive & advisory committee.

Kefauver announced Dec. 18 that he would enter the New Hampshire primary and Dec. 20 that he would enter Wisconsin's primary. Kefauver said in CBS radio-TV interview Dec. 18 that he favored raising the personal income tax exemption from $600 to $700 [see p. 408G2]. He opposed UN membership for Red China.

Benson Sees Farm Recovery

Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson predicted Dec. 15 that the decline in farm prices & income would end in 1956 and that prices of "a number of farm commodities" would show "some improvement." "Flexible price supports, tried on a limited scale in 1955, will be given wider use . . . to bring supply into balance with domestic & export demands," he said. Benson's prediction seemed at variance with an Agri. Dept. report, also released Dec. 15, that said farmers' income in 1955 was 10% below 1954 and that the 1956 figure was expected to be 5% below 1955's. [See p. 409C-D3]

A Washington meeting on farm legislation was held Dec. 19 by representatives of the Natl. Grange, the Natl. Council of Farmer Cooperatives, the Natl. Farmers Union & the Natl. Milk Producers Fed. Although no formal recommendations were made, the conferees issued a statement saying they "generally agreed" that any "soil bank" program should be on a purely voluntary basis. [See p. 409A3]

Ford Reveals Finances

A Ford Motor Co. statement filed with the SEC Dec. 21 disclosed that the company, whose financial status previously was secret, had sales of $4,042,600,000 & net earnings of $312,200,000 (equivalent to $8 a share) in Jan.-Sept. this year. Its sales ranked 2d only to Gen. Motors among U.S. manufacturing firms; it ranked 4th behind GM, Standard Oil (N.J.) & AT&T among all U.S. firms. Ford listed total assets of more than $2.4 billion (3d to GM & U.S. Steel among U.S. manufacturing firms and 5th behind AT&T, Standard [N.J.], GM & U.S. Steel among all U.S. firms). Ford revealed that its last money-losing year was 1946, when it had a deficit of $8,100,000. Its net profits since 1946 had reached $1,536,800,000 Sept. 30.

The statement was a preliminary to the Ford Foundation's offering, tentatively scheduled for Jan. 18, of 10.2 million shares of its Ford Motors stock for sale to the public. (The Foundation held 88% of all Ford Motor stock, planned to offer 22% of its bloc for sale.) The statement said Ford Motors directors had decided to declare a 60¢-a-share dividend in first-qtr. 1956 but that quarterly dividends would vary according to business conditions.

Ford Motors' top earners (salary & other compensation) this year as disclosed by the company statement: Bd. Chrmn. Ernest R. Breech & Pres. Henry Ford 2d, $321,000 each. [See pp. 411D1, 370G1]

UE Called Red-Infiltrated

The Justice Dept. asked the Subversive Activities Control Board Dec. 20 to declare the 100,000-member independent United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers "Communist-infiltrated." It charged that UE leaders reported to the CP on union activities & policies and gave financial & other aid to Red organizations & activities. UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald retorted that Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr.'s "accusations against UE are lies." He said Brownell, whom he called "the nation's No. 1 strikebreaker," acted against the UE while it was on strike against Westinghouse Electric Corp. and had taken "similar action against the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers" when that union was on strike. [See pp. 265F2, 257F3]

SCHOOL & CHURCH

Financial Grants. Ford Foundation grants totaling $6,353,840 to the Educational Television & Radio Center (Ann Arbor, Mich.) and $140,000 to the new Joint Council on Educational Television were announced in Ann Arbor Dec. 17. The Center said the new grants would enable it to double its distribution of educational TV film (now 5 hrs. a week) by 1959. [See pp. 411D1, 47E2; Vol. XI, 200B] . . . E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. announced Dec. 15 in Wilmington, Del. grants totaling $900,000 to over 100 universities & colleges to aid teachers & students. . . . The Commonwealth Fund Nov. 27 announced cash grants totaling $7,150,000 to 10 university medical schools (Harvard, Western Reserve, Columbia, Cornell, NYU, Tulane, Yale, Emory, Chicago, USC). [See Vol. XII, p. 67L] . . . Young & Rubicam, Inc., advertising agency, set up Dec. 15 a foundation (initial fund $100,000) to award scholarships & grants to colleges, with preference to relatives of Y&C employes making less than $15,000 a yr.

Desegregation. A bill providing for a referendum on amending the state Constitution to permit use of public funds for education of children in private schools was passed by the Virginia House of Delegates, 93-5, Dec. 2 and the Virginia Senate, 38-1, Dec. 3, and signed by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley Dec. 3. Passage of the pro-segregation measure was obtained in a 4-day special session of the state legislature. [See p. 371B2] . . . Efforts to integrate racially "all Catholic organizations, schools & parishes" in the Roman Catholic archdiocese of New Orleans were indorsed Dec. 18 by the Comm. on Human Rights of the Catholic Com. of the South in a meeting in New Orleans. 2 Roman Catholic women accused of beating Mrs. Lulu V. Ortemond for giving religious instructions to a mixed white-Negro class (at

Our Lady of Lourdes Church School in Erath, La.) were excommunicated Nov. 27 by Bishop Jules B. Jeanmard of Lafayette, La., then reinstated in the church Dec. 1 after they had apologized. [See p. 347D1] . . . Racial integration of classes in U. of North Carolina Women's College (Greensboro) was indorsed, 95-25, by faculty members Dec. 15. [See p. 331B1] . . . Stetson U. in Deland, Fla. reported defeat in a student referendum Dec. 14 of a proposal to admit Negro students to Stetson classes in 1957. [See p. 355A1] . . . Dr. Chester C. Travelstead charged Nov. 24 in Columbia, S. C. that he had been ousted as dean of the U. of S. C.'s School of Education because he had made an address against racial segregation in schools. His resignation had been announced by the university Bd. of Trustees Nov. 23. [See p. 331C1] . . . Tennessee's tradition of racial segregation at school & college sports events was broken Dec. 3 when Oak Ridge High School used 2 Negro players in a home basketball game. [See p. 335B1] . . . Admission of Negro students with scholastic qualifications to Texarkana (Tex.) Junior College was ordered Nov. 26 by the U. S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans in a reversal of a lower court decision. [See p. 399A3] . . . The U. of Iowa's (Iowa City) campus sweetheart election was won for the first time by a Negro when Dora Lee Martin, 17, freshman of Houston, Tex., was elected to the honor Dec. 10.

●

College & university degrees granted in the U.S. in the 1954-55 school year totaled 354,445 as against 358,669 the preceding year, U.S. Education Comm. Samuel M. Brownell reported Dec. 8. Of the 1954-55 total, 292,880 were bachelor degrees, 56,823 masters, 8,996 doctorates. Largest groups receiving degrees by fields of study: 77,478 in social sciences, 55,254 in education, 22,589 in engineering, 22,299 in medicine & allied subjects, 10,516 in physical sciences. [See Vol. XIV p. 435B2] . . . **Advisory Comm. on Education** recommended to the State Dept. Dec. 8 that its fund to support exchange of students with foreign countries be increased by $13 million next year to $31 million to help offset Russia's "deliberate fraud" in talking about but refusing to negotiate on free cultural interchange. [See p. 192D2] . . . **Natl. Manpower Council,** in a report Nov. 24 on its April conference at Columbia U.'s Arden House in Harriman, N.Y., said improvement of high schools to stress "fundamentals of a good education" rather than specialized training for technical & professional work was essential to U.S. economic progress & security. (The NMC, consisting of 16 U.S. leaders in business, labor, education & journalism with Jas. D. Zellerbach of Crown Zellerbach Corp. as president, was formed by Dwight D. Eisenhower as Columbia U. pres. under a Ford Fndtn. grant in 1951. 69 experts on education, industry & government attended the April conference.) [See p. 392B2]

Egyptian Catholic Christians declared Dec. 18 that Dec. 25 would be observed as a "Christmas of mourning," with traditional Christmas Day ceremonies abandoned because of the Egyptian Govt.'s decision to abolish Jan. 1 all religious courts (Moslem, Christian & Jewish) dealing with marital, inheritance & other personal questions. The Catholic protest was sponsored by leaders of the Roman, Greek, Coptic, Maronite, Armenian, Syrian & Chaldean rites. . . . **Atheist Frank C. Hughes,** 73, of Minneapolis was overruled Dec. 20 by Fed. Dist. Judge Edward A. Tamm of Washington on a suit to bar chaplains from the federal payroll under the U.S. Constitution. [See Vol. XIV, p. 303B2] . . . **United Jewish Appeal's** natl. conference, held in New York Dec. 16-17, adopted a $105 million fund-raising goal for 1956 to aid 500,000 Jewish migrants & other needy in 26 countries, mostly in Israel & North Africa. The goal was in addition to a UJA plan, adopted Nov. 18, to raise at least $25 million to help North African Jews to emigrate to Israel. [See p. 195F2]

Private & parochial schools should be wholly supported by groups that want them to be maintained, the General Board of the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. (Protestant) said in a statement issued in Omaha Dec. 1. (A statement entitled *The Place of the Private & Church-Related Schools in American Education,* issued Nov. 19 in the name of U. S. Roman Catholic Bishops, is summarized inaccurately on p. 387E2 of this volume. The statement's only sentence applicable to the issue of federal aid to schools dealt with parochial school pupils' right to benefit from Govt. auxiliary aids to students, not with Govt. financial aid to institutions. The sentence: "The students of these [private & church-related] schools have the right to benefit from those measures, grants, or aids, which are manifestly designed for the health, safety and welfare of American youth, irrespective of the school attended." RC Archb. Richard J. Cushing of Boston, in a statement reported by Religious News Service Dec. 11, said: "We are not looking for any Federal or Govt. aid to build our schools. I would absolutely refuse the offer for I cannot see how any Govt. or State would build schools without expecting to control them in whole or in part. [But] when funds are available for the welfare of children, such as health, our children shall not be excluded or counted out.")

Chanukah, 8-day feast of Judaism commemorating the liberation of Judea by the Maccabees in 170 B. C., began at sundown Dec. 9. . . . **United Lutheran Church of Amer.'s** special Comm. on Marriage & Family Life approved Dec. 13 in New York a proposed new Lutheran policy on divorce & birth control less rigid than the old policy (opposed to divorce, sanctioning remarriage only for innocent parties to divorces granted for adultery or desertion), but designed to reduce divorces further through counseling & consider special circumstances in favor of remarriage by divorced persons. [See p. 395C3] . . . **Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.'s** general board, meeting in Omaha Dec. 1, adopted a 1956 budget of $12,978,350, including $7,551,280 for world missions and overseas relief & rehabilitation, $2,649,720 for public education & evangelism. The budget provided for $2,600,000 in ocean freight charges on shipment overseas of 250 million lb. of U.S. surplus commodities by the council's Church World Service [see pp. 299C-D2, 79F2]. The council's Forgn. Missions Div. assembly, meeting in Dayton, Ohio, adopted a set of goals for foreign missionary work by U.S. Protestants to meet "the world-wide revolt of the hungry, the oppressed, the exploited & those denied human dignity." The assembly called for: "bold experimentation" to develop "supra-national" cooperation between churches of East & West; "more international, interdenominational & interracial" approach to missionary & welfare work; efforts by American Christians "for elimination of segregation & unbrotherliness in our churches & community institutions"; establishment of an African Desk by the U.S. State Dept. to deal with "the growing complexity & urgency of developments" in Africa [see pp. 331A1, 47G3]. The Natl. Council's Home Missions Div., meeting Dec. 12 in Buck Hills Falls, Pa., reported an "alarming" trend by Protestant churches to move away from underprivileged "inner areas" of "our changing cities." Dr. Willard M. Wickizer, Disciples of Christ exec. secy. of church development, told the Home Missions assembly that U.S. Protestant churches would spend nearly $8 billion on 105,000 new church buildings during 1950-75 and soon must quadruple the present rate of recruiting of new ministers. [See p. 47G3] . . . **Rev. Billy Graham** announced Dec. 9 acceptance of an invitation from the NYC Protestant Council to hold his first NYC revival series during mid-1957. [See p. 195E2]

OBITUARIES

Dorothy Benjamin Caruso, 62, widow of tenor Enrico Caruso; Dec. 16 in Baltimore of cancer.

Percy Norman Furber, 90, fndr., ex-chrmn. Trans-Lux Daylight Picture (later Trans-Lux) Corp.; Dec. 15, Darien, Conn.

Herbert von Dirksen, 73, German Amb. to Moscow, Tokyo, London in 1930s; World War II; Dec. 19, Munich.

Irvine J. Kamens, 43, artist & illustrator; Dec. 15 in Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.

Horace McCoy, 58, scenarist, author of hard-boiled novels *(Scalpel, Kiss Tomorrow Goodbye, They Shoot Horses, Don't They?);* Dec. 15 in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Charles E. Mitchell, 78, ex-chrmn. Natl. City Bank, chrmn. Blyth & Co. (investment bankers), defendant (acquitted) in trial 1933 on federal income tax evasion charges based on testimony at Senate Banking Com. probe of stock market operations; Dec. 14 in New York.

Grace Perkins Oursler, 55, novel-

ist, playwright, magazine writer-ed., widow of late author-ed. Fulton Oursler; Dec. 16 in New York.

Dr. Edwin McNeill Poteat, 60, Baptist minister, anti-segregationist, chrmn. Protestants & Other Americans United for Separation of Church & State; Dec. 17 in Raleigh, N. C.

Josephine Diebitsch Peary, 92, Arctic explorer, widow of Adm. Robert E. Peary (discoverer of North Pole, 1909); Dec. 19, Portland, Me.

Col. E. Parmalee Prentice, 92, lawyer, author & cattle-breeder, husband of Alta Rockefeller (daughter of John D. Rockefeller Sr.); Dec. 16, N.Y.

Mario G. Ramirez, 62, permanent secy. Guatemalan delegation to UN; Dec. 16 in New York.

Homer Rodeheaver, 75, hymn writer & singer, musical dir. for late evangelist Billy Sunday for 20 yrs.; Dec. 18 at Winona Lake, Ind.

Archbishop Arsenios Saltos, 64, exarch (representative) of Patriarchate of Alexandria (branch of Greek Orthodox Church) in U. S.; Dec. 14 in New York.

Dorothy Hope Smith Barlow, 60, children's portraitist, wife of cartoonist Perry Barlow; Dec. 17 in Westport, Conn.

Sir Keith Smith, 65, Vickers aviation official who made first England-Australia flight (28 days) with brother, the late Sir Ross Smith, in 1910; Dec. 19 in Sydney, Australia.

Dolly Varden, 84, circus aerialist & equestrienne at turn of century; Dec. 18 in St. Louis.

Cecil R. Wood Sr., 82, dean of U.S. motion picture projectionists (since 1889); Dec. 9 in Jacksonville, Fla.

Dr. Herman Weyl, 70, Swiss-born mathematics prof. at Inst. for Advanced Study (Princeton, N. J.) considered among world's leading mathematicians; Dec. 8 in Zurich.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Rosendo dos Santos of Venezuela, driving a Ferrari, won the 257-km. Barranquilla-Cartagena (Colombia) race Dec. 18. 2 drivers & 4 spectators were killed in a crash during the race. [See p. 411G3] . . . **Baseball:** Japan, undefeated in 6 games with Natl. China, South Korea & the Philippines, won the Asian tourney in Manila ending Dec. 18. . . . **Basketball:** San Francisco defeated De Paul, 82-59, in the De Paul Invitation Tourney final in Chicago Dec. 17. [See p. 95G3] . . . **Footba'l:** Shrimp Bowl in Galveston, Tex. Dec. 18—Ft. Hood (Tex.) 33, Navy Gators (Little Creek, Va.) 13. [See p. 411G3] . . . Golf: Al Balding of Toronto, Canadian PGA champ, won the $15,000 Sanford (Fla.) open Dec. 18, for $2,400. [See p. 412A1] . . . **Tennis:** Sven Davidson of Sweden & Althea Gibson of New York won men's & women's singles, respectively, in the all-India tourney in New Delhi Dec. 18. [See p. 332F1]

●

Nashua & 61 other horses in the late Wm. Woodward Jr.'s Belair Stud stable [see p. 396E3] were sold to high bidders in New York Dec. 15 for $1,866,200. Nashua was bought for $1,251,200 (@ $1,000 a lb.; world record price for a thoroughbred) by a syndicate headed by Leslie Combs 2d of Spendthrift Farm, Lexington, Ky. (Nashua had won $945,145 in 2 yrs. of racing, ranked 2d to Citation's $1,085,760 as all-time biggest moneywinning race horse. Nashua was designated as year's champion 3-yr.-old colt Dec. 6 & as year's champion U.S. racing thoroughbred Dec. 8 by the Thoroughbred Racing Assn. Other TRA nominations: Wheatley Stable's Misty Morn as best 3-yr.-old filly Dec. 6; Mrs. Ogden Phipps' Neji as U. S. champion filly Dec. 8; King Ranch's colt High Gun & Wm. du Pont Jr.'s filly Parlo as year's best 4 yrs. old & older.) [See pp. 379A3, 355G2, 347G3, 323B3, 228D1] . . . **Harness racing** purses paid in the U. S. this year totaled a record $20,626,774, the U. S. Trotting Assn. reported Dec. 3 in Columbus, O. [See p. 380C-D1]

Intl. Baseball League's Syracuse, N. Y. club was switched to Miami Dec. 19 when Syracuse clubowner Martin D. Haske sold the franchise to Sidney Salomon Jr. & Elliott Stein. [See Vol. XIV, p. 16F2] . . . **Ed Lopat,** 37, ex-AL pitcher, was named mgr. of Richmond (IL) Dec. 16. [See p. 380F-G1] . . . **Herb Score,** 22, Cleveland pitcher, was named AL "Rookie of the Year" by the Baseball Writers Assn. of Amer. Dec. 14. [See pp. 412E1, 332B1] . . . **Brooklyn** player contracts for 1956: capt.-shortstop Harold (Pee Wee) Reese, 36, signed Dec. 15 for an estimated $36,000-$37,500; pitcher Don Newcombe, 29, signed Dec. 20 for an estimated $25,000-$26,000.

Natl. Football League attendance totaled a record 2,722,685 for 72 games this year, the NFL reported Dec. 13. Norman (Red) Strader was dismissed Dec. 19 as head coach of San Francisco. [See p. 411F1] . . . **Northwestern U.** Dec. 16 named Ara R. Parseghian, coach at Miami (O.) U., as head football coach. [See p. 412G2]

U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn.'s top ratings for 1955: (men's Dec. 17)—Tony Trabert in singles, Trabert & Vic Seixas in doubles; (women's Dec. 18)—Doris Hart in singles, Louise Brough & Margaret du Pont in doubles. [See pp. 412B1, 348D1, 308B1, 292C1] . . . **Boxing** citations by the Boxing Writers Assn. in New York: Carmen Basilio [see p. 404B2] as "fighter of the year"; Bob Murphy, 23, Brighton, Mass. welterweight, as "rookie of the year" and Harry Mendel, 62, boxing publicist, for the Jas. J. Walker Meml. plaque for "meritorious service to boxing" over a period of years. [See Vol. XIV, p. 420B2]

World records claimed: (Dec. 17 in Berlin) 100-yd. breaststroke swim in 1 min. 2.2 sec. by Hrost Fritsche of East Germany; (at Isleworth Baths, Eng.) women's 440-yd. freestyle swim in 5 min. 7.2 sec. Dec. 9 and women's 400-yd. medley in 5:10.5 Dec. 10 by Mary Kok, 15, of Hilversum, Netherlands; (Nov. 18 in Tiflis) women's broad-jump of 6.31 meters (20 ft. 8½ in.) by Galina Vinograd of Leningrad.

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters & Accidents. At least 160 persons were reported known dead & 200 missing Dec. 18 due to floods in Lebanon. Tripoli was the city most affected. . . . 21 persons were burned to death Dec. 19 when a bus turned over & caught fire near East London, S. Africa. . . . 8 USAF fliers were killed when 2 B-47 jet bombers collided in flight Dec. 19 near Tampa, Fla. The collision in flight of a B-29 bomber & F-86 jet interceptor plane near Panama City, Fla. Dec. 19 killed at least 6 USAF men. [See p. 412D3] . . . 10 deaths due to cold in Denmark, Norway & Sweden and 4 due to traffic accidents in Britain were reported during a blizzard in northern Europe Dec. 19. [See p. 244F2]

Crime. Elmer F. (Trigger) Burke, 38, convicted in New York Dec. 2 of first degree murder in the shooting of longshoreman Edward (Poochy) Walsh, was sentenced Dec. 16 to be electrocuted. [See p. 300F2] . . . Superior Court in Mexico City reversed Dec. 15 the convictions & 20-yr. sentences of 4 men for the murder Aug. 10, 1954 of Alfonso Mascarua, motion picture workers' union officer. Among the defendants: Gabriel Alarcon, millionaire associated with Wm. O. Jenkins, American operator of the largest theater chain & other businesses in Mexico. . . . The Florida Pardon Bd. in Tallahassee commuted to life imprisonment Dec. 15 the death sentence of Walter Lee Irvin, 28, Negro convicted in Groveland, Fla. in 1949 of the rape of a white woman. [See Vol. IX, p. 314L] . . . 7 persons were killed & 16 wounded Dec. 16 by bandits who tried unsuccessfully to rob passengers of a bus near Cabanatuan, Philippines. . . . Harry Gross, 39, Brooklyn ex-bookmaker, was arrested Dec. 14 in New Orleans after his indictment in Brooklyn on charges of swindling Mrs. Celia Cooperman, Bklyn. dress shop operator, of $13,850. [See p. 104D3]

●

Prince Rainier III, 32, sovereign of Monaco, arrived in New York Dec. 16 to begin a 2-mo. tour of the U. S. [See p. 234C2] . . . **P. G. Wodehouse,** 74, of Remsenburg (L. I.), N. Y., British author & playwright, became a naturalized U. S. citizen Dec. 16 in Riverhead, N.Y. [See Vol. VIII, 391L; V, 70H] . . . **John Dolf Spreckles 3d,** salesman, grandson of the late sugar industrialist, legally changed his name to John D. Smith in Seattle Dec. 16 so he no longer would be associated with "wealth the family once possessed."

Married: Dorothy Warren, 24, daughter of U. S. Chief Justice Earl Warren, & Dr. Carmine E. Clemente, 27, of West Hollywood, Calif.; Dec. 12 in Portuguese Bend, Calif. . . . Alfred D. Fine, 21, a lumber logger renounced as husband by Mrs. Una Schmidt after her first husband returned from imprisonment in Red China, was married Dec. 18 in Reno, Nev. to Ellen Irene Asher of Redding, Calif. [See p. 292E3]